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THE RAGGED ORCHIS OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

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HABENARIA LACERA (Michx.) R. Br., var. **terrae-novae**, n. var., minor 1.3–4.5 dm. alta; foliis 2–4 (rarissime –6); racemo inter anthesin 3–10 cm. longo; floribus minoribus; labello 7–10 mm. longo plerumque minus dissecto.—NEWFOUNDLAND: boggy meadows, Killigrew's, August 3, 1911 (flowers cream-white, rarely crimson), *Fernald & Wiegand*, no. 5216; marsh, Holyrood, August 22, 1894, *Robinson & Schrenk*; Barred Islands, August, 1903, *Sornborger*; open tundra along Junction Brook, July 12 and 13, 1911 (outside of sepals crimson-lake; lip crimson, changing to pink, its middle segment olivaceous; odor pungent), *Fernald, Wiegand & Bartram*, no. 5214; tundra at head of Mary Ann Lake, July 12, 1911 (flowers creamy white, delicately fragrant), *Fernald, Wiegand & Bartram*, no. 5215; peaty barrens among the gneiss hills back of Port aux Basques, July 21, 1924 (flowers greenish-white, with delicious fragrance like that of *Convallaria*), *Fernald, Long & Dunbar*, no. 26,540 (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

The Newfoundland plant has been distributed sometimes as *H. lacera*, sometimes as *H. Andrewsii* White. The latter identification was made through the fact that in color the flowers are often a blend or a mixture of the colors of *H. lacera* and *H. psycodes* of which *H. Andrewsii* is a hybrid, and from the fact that in its cutting the lip of the Newfoundland plant closely simulates that of the latter plant. In Newfoundland typical *H. lacera* is quite unknown and *H. psycodes* is a plant of the rich aluvium of streams or of calcareous meadows, *H. lacera*, var. *terrae-novae* being a characteristic plant of the acid tundra and barrens, there often associated with *H. blephariglottis*.

The contrasts between the Newfoundland variety and typical *H. lacera* of more southern regions are indicated below.

H. LACERA (typical): 0.2–8 dm. high, with 4–9 leaves: raceme during anthesis 0.5–3 dm. long: flowers smoky- or greenish-yellow, rarely whitish: lip 1–1.5 cm. long; its 3 lobes dissected into long capillary segments.

Var. TERRAE-NOVAE: 1.3–4.5 dm. high, with 2–4 (very rarely –6) leaves; raceme during anthesis only 3–10 cm. long; flowers variously colored, from cream-white to crimson; lip 7–10 mm. long; its lobes much less deeply dissected.

Some material from Cape Breton is transitional and it is possible that such specimens have given rise to the report from Cape Breton of *Habenaria leucophaea* (Nutt.) Gray.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

POLYGONUM HYDROPIPEROIDES AND P. OPELOUSANUM

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(Continued from page 17.)

The present paper proposes under *P. hydropiperoides* four new varieties, one apparently rather widespread throughout Florida, one found in southern California, and two others, represented by a single specimen each, from Sanibel Island, Florida, and from Oklahoma. The latter is stated by the collector's label to be "common"; as to the one from Sanibel Island no such information is available, but it appears to be fully fertile and to possess normal pollen. A number of specimens of variant material have been withheld from publication on account of the suspicion of hybridism engendered by an unusually large proportion of defective pollen, apparent infertility of achenes, too large a proportion of open-type flowers and apparent blending with other species. It is highly improbable that varieties recognized in this paper exhaust the list of admissible geographic varieties. Among possible fields for future geographic research, the southern seaboard states below Virginia and those of the lower Mississippi basin, which are not particularly well represented in the material at hand, suggest attractive possibilities. The species *P. hydropiperoides* would seem to be of unusual interest to students of variation.

The name *Polygonum opelousanum*, without description, was published by Riddell in the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal in 1852, and validated as a name by description by Small in 1892. A specimen from Riddell, with a manuscript description which appears never to have been published, is in the Gray Herbarium. Small, in publishing the species, stated: "The species here proposed is most closely related to *P. hydropiperoides*, from which